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Owing to the sterling qualities of this tire, and its consequent ready sale, J. S. Bailey has succeeded in getting a REDUCTION OF \$2.00 PER PAIR from the makers, which he AT ONCE gives to the public the whole benefit, being assured that increased sales will follow this reduction.

## Bailey's Honolulu Cyclery.

228 AND 231 KING STREET.

## THE UNION JACK GOES FORWARD TO BATTLE

(Continued from Page 1.)

point of leakage. The Eastern Telegraph people are proud of their staff and confident of their loyalty, and they count the idea that the leakage is in their system. It is pointed out, moreover, that any telegraph operator desiring to act as a traitor must be acquainted with the War Office secret code. The conspirators evidently send dispatches by special messengers to Boulogne and Calais, within four hours of London, whence they are telegraphed to Dr. Leyds.

## Transvaal's Appeal.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The papers here publish extracts from a remarkable document from the office of the Secretary of State at Pretoria, dated December 16th. The document contains 10,000 words and is countersigned by Secretary of State Reitz. It seems specially written for the American public. It says:

"We to a great extent depend on America and Europe for our foodstuffs. It will be criminal on the part of the great powers to suffer this little nation to perish by famine, since the sword has failed. Since 1870, when the President of the United States acknowledged our republic as a sovereign state, Americans have flocked here in numbers. In every instance the hand of fellowship has been extended to them. Not a single case of disagreement is on record, but with the first war note of the oppressor we are informed that America is acting in league with the enemy.

"If our sister republic has no sympathy with us; if the boasted condescension of the British is to be preferred to sincerity and truth, we will no longer believe in the justice and integrity of the American nation, and her profession of Christianity we will consider empty sound."

Secretary Reitz further says the Boers have never abused the white flag, and that the British murdered women, children and American citizens at Deerpoot.

## Chamberlain's Defence.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—In the House of Commons today, replying to a question, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, admitted that a critical stage of the war had been reached and that the situation was undoubtedly serious, though, he added, he did not believe the country was in danger. If the preparation for war had been insufficient, he said, it was wholly due to the fact that the Government was determined to do everything to secure peace and to do nothing to endanger it. Chamberlain further declared the war was just, necessary and righteous. He regretted the proposed amendment to the address because, he said, it would throw doubt upon the unbrokenness of the kingdom.

"We have suffered checks," said Chamberlain, "and have made mistakes. I am not anxious to displace as to the blame. Let the Government bear the blame until the time comes when, under happier auspices, we can see how far the blame is to be apportioned between this system and those administering it. In the meantime blame us. What is now urgent is to redress those checks and to repair mistakes. You say we have sent too few troops, but we are pouring them into South Africa. In a few weeks we will have 200,000 men there. We will have as many mounted men as there are mounted Boers.

"Meanwhile the spirit of the nation is unbroken. There is no sacrifice which we are unwilling to make. There is no sacrifice we are unwilling to ask of the colonies if we think it necessary to success. I must go further than this and admit that this war, under new conditions, in a new country, with new arms, against a people whose tenacity and courage are admirable as the courage and tenacity of our own soldiers, has required a larger scheme than any the Government has yet been called upon to meet.

"It would be premature," continued the Colonial Secretary, "to talk of terms of settlement. Speaking for the Government, there will be no second Majuba Hill. Never again shall the Boers erect in the heart of South Africa a citadel from whence to proceed to disaffection and race animosity. Never again shall they be able to endanger the paramountcy of Great Britain. Never again shall they be able to treat an Englishman as though he belonged to an inferior race."

## The Ministry Sustained.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The House of Commons tonight, by the decisive vote of 352 to 139 rejected Lord Fitzmaurice's amendment to the reply to the address from the throne which censured the Government for its conduct of the South African war. The Irish members withdrew in a body before the voting began. Some of the Liberals voted with the Government, but most of them stood with Campbell-Bannerman, supporting the amendment. The feature of the closing hours of the debate was the speech of A. J. Balfour. In strong language he defended Colonial Secretary Chamberlain against the attacks of the opposition and paid a warm tribute to him as the leading spirit in bringing about the unity of the empire.

## TRANSVAAL NOTES.

Glimpses of the Campaign in South Africa.

Consul Hay has been well-received at Pretoria.

Dr. Leyds is having a great popular reception in Berlin.

There has been an enthusiastic pro-Boer meeting in Denver.

Boer still has need of heavy reinforcements, especially cavalry.

Boers before Ladysmith are sending large detachments to the Tugela.

Ex-Secretary Alger opposes the holding of pro-Boer meetings in Michigan.

The San Francisco Board of Supervisors has adopted pro-Boer resolutions.

A Ladysmith dispatch says the Boer losses in the Tugela and Spion Kop

engagements were 1,100 killed and 600 wounded.

Seven Boer guns are said to have been injured by the British fire at Ladysmith.

Consul Macrum has arrived in New York and refuses to say why he left Pretoria.

The Maharajah of Jaypur has donated 100,000 rupees to the South African war fund.

The railway between Modder river and Langeburg has been destroyed by the Boers.

The garrison at Ladysmith is reported to be quiet, hopeful and well-provisioned.

Col. Baden-Powell is to use dynamite in attacking the Boer positions at Mafeking.

The question of recognition for the Boers is being raised in the House of Representatives.

The British are finding that smokeless powder rifles are the most satisfactory weapons.

Boers say artillery is of little value on either side and that lyddite bombs cause no damage.

Dr. Leyds is trying to get the powers to intervene in case England should seize Delagoa bay.

Ricciotti Garibaldi wants to command a corps of Italian volunteers in the British service.

Rumors prevail in London that the Prince of Wales had a pecuniary interest in the Jameson raid.

Kaffirs say General Joubert was killed by a shell outside Ladysmith. The report is probably untrue.

Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation urging the Dutch farmers of the border to desert the Boer forces.

England is said to have contracted in Philadelphia for 1,000,000 tons of coal for naval and transport use.

The Boers have dug up the roads leading from Spearman's camp to Ladysmith and have made trenches along the route.

The British force in South Africa will soon reach 213,000 with 452 guns. The Boers now have every available man in the field.

A Cape correspondent says the Free Staters are asking what terms they can get from the British if they cut adrift from the Transvaal.

Lord Roberts will release Commandant Pretorius, whose leg has been amputated. Lord Roberts says he does not wish to imprison so gallant a soldier.

Cunningham Graham again attacks England for "groveling and squirming" to the United States, and declares that American sympathy is with the Boers.

The British losses from the crossing of the Tugela to the abandonment of Spion Kop were 1,985 officers and men. The loss on Spion Kop itself was 215.

Secretary Hay has received \$750 from St. Louis for transmission to Pretoria, where it will be used to aid the widows and orphans of the Boer soldiers.

The Dominion Government is to be petitioned to offer the services of 10,000 men to go to the Transvaal and to pay the cost of transporting them to the Cape.

Crowds of military-looking men are landing from German steamers at Delagoa bay and going to Pretoria. They are carefully watched by Boer detectives.

Lieut. Von Brusewitz, who ran a sword through a civilian at Carlsruhe three years ago and caused a storm of indignation in Germany, was killed at Spion Kop.

England is looking for new men to head the Government and the name of Rosebery is most often heard. A small section of the press wants Rosebery for Premier.

The Queen will not leave England unless, by the beginning of March, there is a great improvement in the South African situation. The Royal family will also stay at home.

Canon Farmer, who returned to London from Pretoria, says that Consul Macrum was a weak man whose first care was for his personal safety. Macrum told Farmer that there were 5,000 Americans in the Transvaal, most of whom the United States was glad to get rid of. Farmer says Pretoria is provisioned for two years.

A Mafeking dispatch says: Siege rations of bread and meat have only now been enforced. Oats intended for horses are saved to supply the troops. If needed, tinned milk and matches are commandeered. Liquor is scarce. Lady Sarah Wilson is pluckily attending to hospital work and constantly passing to and fro under shell fire.

## CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

It is No Longer in the Way of the Canal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—A transatlantic canal under American control is now assured. The amendment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty removes what might have been a diplomatic obstacle to Government construction of the waterway. Both the Senate and House committees have voted practically identical bills.

Sensor Morgan of Alabama, chairman of the Senate committee, said today he expected the bill to pass the Senate this month. Representative Hepburn, chairman of the House committee, said he expected it to pass the House during this month. A poll of both Houses recently published shows that when it comes to a vote the bill will pass both Houses by overwhelming majorities.

Both bills, while differing in language somewhat, authorize the President to secure from Nicaragua and Costa Rica control of such territory as may be necessary to construct and defend the proposed canal and make an indefinite appropriation to be used in securing such control. Citizens of Nicaragua and Costa Rica are to have the same advantage in the use of the canal as citizens of the United States. An appropriation of \$10,000,000 is made for the commencement of the work, and the Secretary of War is authorized to enter into contracts for its completion to the amount of \$140,000,000, the money to be provided in regular annual appropriation bills as it shall be needed.

There is no reason to expect any serious efforts to delay the bill in either House of Congress. Its opponents are so few as to make such efforts hopeless, and the prospects are that votes will be reached in both Houses after

short debates. When Mr. Reed was Speaker he was able to prevent consideration of the bill in the House, but Speaker Henderson is heartily in favor of it and will aid in expediting action.

## Opposition Developing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Strong opposition to the neutralization clause of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is developing in the Senate and the chances that the instrument will be ratified in its present form are not bright.

## ATTACKS HONOLULU.

Col. Little Wants Some Other Hawaiian Capital.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—(Special).—At the hearing on the Hawaiian bill today, Col. Gilbert F. Little offered the following amendment:

Section 3. That a territorial government is hereby established over said territory, with its temporary capital at Honolulu on the island of Oahu.

Speaking to his resolution Mr. Little said:

"We respectfully suggest that it is inexpedient to finally determine, by this bill, that the permanent capital of a territory in its infancy, and just on the threshold of great and prosperous changes, should be definitely located in a city with no more natural resources surrounding it than is possessed by Honolulu. Its harbor is incapable of sufficient expansion for the commerce of the islands' capital, its location is bad, its sanitary conditions are excessively poor and a few years of modern, intelligent prosperity under the Stars and Stripes shall witness such a transformation as to population and capital and commerce, as to make it eminently proper that the permanent capital of the territory should be elsewhere than in Honolulu. Hence, we suggest that the bill be amended so as to locate the temporary capital only at Honolulu and make such provision as may be deemed expedient for determining, by vote, at some future time, where the permanent location of the capital shall be.

## Little Eager For Office.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The reports that there will be three judgeships in Alaska Territory are almost as numerous as congressmen, and the contest for these offices will be a hot one. Walter Milroy, formerly of North Yakima, Wash., will be pushed by his friends. Ex-Congressman Doolittle of Washington is also said to be an applicant, although he disclaims any desire to leave New York. Gilbert Little, formerly of Seattle and now of Honolulu, who has applied for a judgeship in Hawaii, has expressed willingness to go to Alaska instead. Superior Judge Greene of Oakland is after a judgeship in the Hawaiian Islands.

## GOEBEL DEAD.

Kentucky on the Verge of Serious Political Trouble.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 3.—The bullet fired by an unknown assassin last Tuesday morning ended the life of William Goebel at 6:45 o'clock this evening. The only persons present at the death-bed were Mr. Goebel's sister, Mrs. Braunacker, and his brother, Arthur Goebel, of Cincinnati, who have been in constant attendance at Mr. Goebel's bedside, and Dr. McCormack, Justus Goebel, another brother, who has been hurrying from Arizona as fast as steam would carry him, in a vain hope of reaching his dying brother in time for some token of recognition, arrived forty minutes too late. Oxygen was frequently administered to the dying man during the afternoon in an effort to keep him alive until his brother's arrival, but in vain. For, by cruel irony of fate, the train on which Justus Goebel was traveling to Frankfort was delayed several hours from various causes, and when Mr. Goebel finally reached here it was only to learn that his brother was dead. Among bitter partisans of both parties deep grief is manifested, and already a movement has been started to erect a fitting monument for Mr. Goebel's memory on the spot in the State house grounds where he was shot.

## Politics Not to Blame.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 3.—A special to the Dispatch from Wellston, Ohio, says: A stranger arrived here last night and announced that he was in Frankfort the day Goebel was shot. He gave Rodman as his name and claimed to know all about the shooting of Goebel. He said:

"A trap had been set for a long time and the opportunity was anxiously awaited to kill Goebel for his killing of John Sanford. The party who fired the shot was a near friend and intimately connected with Sanford. Politics had nothing to do with the affair."

## Rival Governors.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 3.—The Republican Governor Taylor still holds his place and is surrounded by troops. Today J. C. W. Beckham, who ran for Lieutenant Governor with Goebel, was sworn in. At a later hour Mr. Beckham issued a proclamation to the people of Kentucky, announcing that the work of the assassin had ended in the death of Mr. Goebel and he (Beckham) had qualified and assumed the duties of the chief executive. After referring to the high character and courage of the deceased, who is pronounced a martyr in the cause of the people, the proclamation says:

"I enter upon the discharge of the duties of this high office surrounded by conditions and circumstances which would tax the wisdom of men far stronger than I. Knowing well the trying difficulties that are ahead of me, and the dangers which surround me, which have already compassed the destruction of civil government at the capital of the State, I hereby solemnly warn and command that all violent characters and militia of the State, now in possession of this city and the public buildings, to immediately disband, lay down their arms and return to their homes and occupations. Feeling most deeply the responsibilities and difficulties of the situation, I invoke the aid and support of all law-abiding and law-respecting Christian

people of this commonwealth; and I promise in a legal way, if within the power of man, to restore peace, quiet and protection to all individuals regardless of party or station under the constitution, which I have solemnly sworn to obey."

## Beckham May Win.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 6.—If the agreement drawn up last night at the conference of the representatives of the Republican and Democratic administrations, held at the Galt House in this city, is accepted and carried out, the strife which has rent Kentucky from end to end for the past two weeks will be ended. The agreement was reached shortly after midnight and arrangements were immediately made to have it drawn up and signed. This was slow work, however, and it was after 2 o'clock when the conferees separated.

The Democrats gained nearly every point they contended for, and the Republican representatives, Lieutenant Governor John Marshall, General Dan Lindsey and Attorney David Farleigh, gave assurances that the agreement would be accepted by Governor Taylor tomorrow.

The agreement seats Beckham and exempts Taylor and his friends from prosecution. Latest advices say that Taylor is not likely to sign it. The funeral of Goebel was imposing.

## SUGAR PLANTS TO CLOSE.

Overstock of the Refined Article the Cause of Suspension.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The New York Evening Post says: It was stated positively in Jersey City today that the American Sugar Refining Company is preparing to shut down its Jersey City plant, which employs 2000 men. The men will quit work within three days. The stopping of the plant is due to an oversupply of refined sugar. The warehouses in Jersey City and Brooklyn are all overstocked. The refinery work was stopped Saturday night last, but the men have since been at work getting out the finished product on hand.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—The local refinery of the American Sugar Refining Company is to be shut down in common with those in New York and Philadelphia. At the office of the company here the reason assigned was the inability to secure barrels in sufficient number. The shut-down is expected to be only temporary.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—President Havemeyer of the American Sugar Refining Co. was questioned regarding reports that the leading refineries of the company had been closed down as a result of loss of business, particularly because of the loss of large confectionery and condensed milk contracts.

"The reports are totally untrue," said Mr. Havemeyer, "we have lost no business and we do not intend to lose any. The only refineries that have been closed down are the Spreckels Refinery in Philadelphia and the Jersey City Refinery. These have closed down to take account of stock and to clean up. This is usual at the end of the year. The demand during the holidays and continuing in January was so unusual that the closing was deferred until now. The Boston refinery may also close for a day or two, but the Williamsburg refinery will not be closed."

The effect on the stock market of the reports referred to was a decline of about five points on Sugar Trust stock.

## SUDAN TROUBLE SERIOUS.

Egyptians Object to Sending Men and Guns to South Africa.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—A dispatch to the Havas News Agency from Cairo confirms the report that a rebellion had occurred among the Sudanese troops in Khartoum. It says:

There is much anxiety here. There have been a number of grave incidents, notably the growing discontent in the Egyptian army, which has attained to a mutiny in two Sudanese battalions. The Government has sent Colonel Winata to parley with them. The army complains of bad treatment and the secret dispatch of Egyptian troops to South Africa.

## DEWEY FOR PRESIDENT.

He May Seek the Nomination Four Years Hence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—"After another four years of McKinley in the White House, Admiral Dewey will be a candidate for President and his chief rival for the Republican nomination will be Governor Roosevelt."

This is looking a long ways ahead, but such was the interesting prediction made today by one of the shrewdest of public men, one who is well behind the scenes and quite familiar with the budding ambitions that are being nursed more or less secretly in the breasts of men and women.

For some time society here has been gossiping of Mrs. Dewey's ambition to make her husband President of the United States. Indeed, it is no longer considered a secret, and it is known, too, that 1904 is the year in which it is hoped the stars will be propitious.

## FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Rupture Between the Two Nations Said to Be Imminent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—A cable to the World from Paris says: France, England's hereditary foe, seems to wait her opportunity in England's direct need. France and England are at the door of a serious disagreement. If disagreement comes it probably will be over the Egyptian question.

## California Senatorship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—Thomas R. Bard has been chosen United States Senator from California to succeed Stephen M. White. He is an attorney of wide practice, a veteran of the Civil War and is heavily interested in the

(Continued on Page 3.)